sted: Tue, May 5, 1992 11:53 AM EDT Msg: RJJC-1710-5579

m: LCARPENTER
MODIS.DATA.TEAM

j: MODIS SDST Minutes 05/01/92

DDIS Science Data Support Team (SDST) Meeting Minutes 05/01/92

TENDEES: Phil Ardanuy RDC 982-3714 Lloyd Carpenter **RDC** 982-3708 Larry Fishtahler CSC 464-3385 Al Fleig 900 286-7747 Tom Goff RDC 982-3704 RDC Liam Gumley 982-3748 Janine Harrison 920 286-5324 Ed Masuoka 920 286-7608 Frank McGarry 552 286-6846 Jim Ormsby 974 286-6811 J-J Pan RDC 982-3738 Shahin Samadi 920.2/RMS 286-8510 Lalit Wanchoo STX 513 1682 Will Webster 920.2 286-4506

XT MEETING: Date Time Building Room Friday, May 8 10:00 am 22 G95

PICS:

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT IN THE FLIGHT DYNAMICS ENVIRONMENT:

nk McGarry, GSFC Code 552 presented results and lessons med over a period of many years in the design, development, growth of Flight Dynamics software. The emphasis was on the te of the practice" as opposed to the "state of the art", and software development as opposed to software analysis. The in reference was SEL-84-101, Manager's Handbook for Software velopment (Revision 1), L. Landis, F. McGarry, S. Waligora, et November 1990. Single copies are available from the Systems velopment Branch, GSFC Code 552.

ew of the high points of the presentation were:

ople are the most important resource. The latest in tools and mology and automation will not compensate for a lack of lerstanding of the task. Tools can provide a significant efit when the process is well defined.

ee approaches were studied for detecting errors: Code Reading, actional Testing, and Structural Testing. Of these three, Code ading finds the highest percentage of faults, and is the most t effective.

elopment and a separate one group of people for elopment and a separate one group of people for testing. In a

ly, the error rate dropped and productivity improved when the anroom approach was used. It forces people to use their ught processes (rather than relying on tests to get things light).

pitrary restrictions on complexity, or lines of code (LOC) per dule, can be counterproductive. Do what makes sense for the ticular case at hand.

ective policies/standards must be written, understood, legacyed, enforced and measurable.

scify the "life cycle" with lists of well defined products and as to be delivered/accomplished, so there is no doubt about en each phase is completed.

velop formal test plans, and provide for an independent testing m.

ective management/control depends upon availability and use of trics including resource expenditures (people, computer time), ors, changes, software growth, system size estimates, etc. gular updates (weekly or monthly) are necessary for identifying blems at an early stage.

: breakdown of total effort in software development was found be:

Preliminary Design 15%
Detailed Design 17%
Implementation 26%
System Testing 23%
Acceptance Testing 19%

he Flight Dynamics area, the cost of reusing code is 20% of cost of developing new code (in Fortran).

by have experience in porting code between DEC and IBM chines. Building in machine independence has not been cessful in their experience.

CODING RECOMMENDATIONS: J. J. Pan presented a draft of Liam mley's RADIANCE program as a proposed example of a Fortran gram to be included in the coding recommendations for MODIS ence Team Members. Four of the modules are given together h the FTNCHECK output for Fortran 77 standard and portability cking.

DTHER: Action Items, and reports on MAS, Cadre and NetCDF e included in the handout, but were not discussed due to lack ime. Copies of the draft version of the Team Leader's Science nputing Facility Plan were also distributed.

TION ITEMS:

24/92 [Lloyd Carpenter] Prepare the Team Leader's Software Data Management Plan for review. STATUS: Open. Due Date: y 10, 1992.

24/92 [Lloyd Carpenter] Prepare the Team Leader's Science nputing Facility Plan for review. (Copies of the current draft sion were provided along with the handout.) STATUS: Open. e Date: May 10, 1992.

24/92 [Tom Goff] Develop a detailed schedule through to the ivery of Version 1 to the DAAC for Level-1A and -1B software ign and development, identification of risk areas in Level-1A l-1B design, and prototyping of risks. STATUS: Open. Due te:

24/92 [J. J. Pan] Develop a detailed schedule for the Level-2 cessing Shell design and development, identification of risk as in the Level-2 Processing Shell design and development, and totyping of risks, through to the delivery of Version 1 to the AC. STATUS: Open. Due Date:

24/92 [J. J. Pan] Develop a detailed schedule for a typical orithm integration into the Level-2 processing shell. STATUS: en. Due Date:

24/92 [Lloyd Carpenter & Team] Develop a staffing plan for accomplishment of the tasks shown on the schedule. STATUS: en. Due Date: